

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1857.

JUDGES DECIDING IN ADVANCE.

We learn from the New York papers that eight of the judges of the supreme court met and delivered opinions in advance of cases coming before them on questions connected with banks in that State. The respectability and honesty of these judges cannot be questioned, nor their general intelligence and ability. But we cannot doubt but what the excitement of the times has led them to take a step beyond their constitutional and legal duty. In mere matters of practice, no one can question their right to make and publish rules, where the statute has not elsewhere lodged that power. The law of the State required all the judges of the supreme court to meet in Albany on the first Wednesday in August in 1852, and every two years thereafter, to make and revise their general rules of practice, to produce harmonious action throughout the State, and of course they perfected them in August of last year, in conformity with their official duty. Hence, a portion of the judges are not now authorized to make new rules or amend old ones. Cases not provided for by the existing rules can only be determined by the courts and judges when they practically arise. But in the present instance the opinions of the eight, out of thirty-two judges, are not confined to matters of practice, but they determine the construction of doubtful statutes, about which eminent counsel are said to differ in opinion, and lay down important principles of law, thus prejudging the rights of parties without hearing them, or having a practical case with actual parties before them. If this is tolerated, a portion of the judges may assemble and declare their opinions in advance upon every question which they think exists under the law, and thus prejudice every open case, although none can deny that the light shed by counsel is often essential to judges in leading them to correct conclusions. This course, if adopted last spring, would have disposed of the numerous questions under the metropolitan police and other bills, without hearing counsel or considering one practical case. If courts can thus dispose of questions, the rights of parties can be prejudged without a hearing. An extraordinary circumstance in this proceeding of the eight judges is that of commissioning one of their number to circulate their decisions to the other twenty-four judges, and asking them also to volunteer their opinions. This is manifesting an extra-judicial anxiety which nothing short of an all-absorbing excitement can account for. But the motives of the judges are above all possible suspicion. Our object is to protest against their mode of determining legal questions in advance of argument, and when there is no practical case before them. We do not even assume that they have not arrived at the proper conclusions, concerning which we have not at present the means of forming an opinion. We take it for granted, without our knowing anything about it, however, that they have done what would be right and proper for them to do in practical cases before them. But we believe they erred in delivering opinions in advance of practical cases, and that if this precedent shall be pursued hereafter it will greatly impair, if not destroy, the respect and usefulness of the judiciary. We think they should hear the argument before they adjudge a point.

In relation to the mode of doing business in courts there can be no just reason for not pursuing the same course when banks are concerned as in those relating to other corporations or individuals. It is the first instance in our judicial history where they have been made an exception, and where the judges have voluntarily given an opinion upon a great class of subjects which may come before them. We hope it will not become a precedent, but that those who have taken this step will, on reflection, retract it, and leave justice to take her ordinary course, whoever may be parties, or whatever may be the subject-matter.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

We find in the London Athenaeum of August 12 the following complimentary notice of the commercial reports prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State, and issued from the press of Mr. Cornelius Wendell, the public printer. The first volume of which the Athenaeum speaks so favorably will always rank next to Magregor's great work, whose general plan was adopted in the preparation of the commercial digests it contains, while the volumes containing consular returns and that devoted to comparative tariffs, now going through the press, will prove invaluable to all classes of readers for the varied and important commercial and shipping information which they will spread before the country.

Report to the Secretary of State, transmitting a Statement from the Superintendent of Statistics of the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations, for the year ending September, 1857. (Washington: Wendell.)—We have here another of the valuable publications issued by the department of American official statistics. The first volume contained an important and elaborate series of commercial digests. The present is made up of consular returns, and other official documents, exhibiting the entire foreign commerce of America for the year ending September, 1856. The first return is from London, the last from Buenos Ayres; but almost every point in the known world is touched in the course of the investigation. The volume is not a mere mass of figures, for in numerous instances the consular agents have supplied really curious and striking information in connection with their tabular lists of quantities, values, ships entered, and duties paid.

THE LAST PANIC!

The black-republican party (says the Albany Argus) are seized with a panic, like that which has just run through the country. It commenced with the failure of the "Ohio Trust," and will end in a general suspension.

If the country dealers in politics do not have occasion to curse their leaders in the city as bunglers, we are no judges.

TENNESSEE.

The Memphis Appeal of last Wednesday's issue says:

"We learn that the democratic members of the Tennessee legislature held a caucus on Friday last, in which it was resolved to fill the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by the Hon. John Bell. No day was agreed on for the election, though it seemed to be understood that it would take place during the present or next week."

Among the arrivals in this city since our last issue are Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. B. Clay, of Kentucky, and Hon. Z. Kidwell, of Virginia.

An important railroad convention met at Cleveland on Wednesday. The attendance was very full. The committee appointed will report to-day. The object of the convention is to reduce the speed of trains, increase the rates of fare, disperse foreign agents, and cut off dead-ends.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore American furnishes the following programme for the preservation of the public peace of that city:

1. That orders be given to the police to commence at once the arrest of all noisy and disorderly characters, whether by night or by day, who may be found roving the streets and disturbing the peace and quiet of the city.
2. That search be made of all the club-rooms and headquarters in which arms and ammunition are supposed to be concealed, and that these searches be universal without respect to parties.
3. That a proclamation be issued by the mayor cautioning all persons against interfering with legal voters or religious sect, they will, the complaint of any such respectable and responsible voters, be suspended from office, and ultimately removed from the service should the charges be sustained.
4. Giving notice to the police of the city that, in case of their neglecting to afford ample protection to legal voters, without regard to party predilections, native or foreign birth, that they will be held responsible for the consequences of their neglect.
5. That judges of election be requested to report all cases of partisan favoritism at the polls by the police, and also to report that it is their duty to report to the grand jury the names of all parties attempting to vote illegally, as well as the names of those who may aid or abet in procuring illegal voters or in obstructing the polls.
6. That instructions be given to the police to arrest all who may be found with pistols, knives, or other deadly weapons on their persons.
7. That notice be given that the law will be enforced to its utmost extent against all who may be arrested on any charge calculated to affect the purity of the ballot-box or obstruct legal voters in the exercise of their rights, whether by intimidation or violence.

It is charged, and as far as the evidence goes, the charge is fully sustained, that the police of Baltimore, with few exceptions only, have been selected from that class of the community which has given such a frightful notoriety to the city, and that since their induction into office they have rather aided than attempted to suppress the evils which have now risen to such a magnitude as to attract the attention of the whole country. It is a fact too monstrously glaring to admit of dispute, that the police and the whole municipal government of Baltimore are influenced in their official action, in a very alarming degree, by the gangs of organized ruffians who have, literally, that city under their complete control; and yet it is to these faithless agents that the American now turns as the source from which protection, remedy, and relief are to come.

We sincerely hope that the democratic citizens of Baltimore will not again be deceived by the fair promises of their opponents. Under the mob spirit which now rules the hour—a spirit which is felt in every branch of the municipal government—every attempt on their part to exercise one of the dearest rights of an American freeman is to encounter the murderous opposition of their political opponents. At the election last week a few hundred only of the democracy of Baltimore voted, in spite of deadly threats and bloody assaults. We know that we but echo the wishes of the entire country when we hope that at the coming election next month the democrats of Baltimore, without exception, will remain at home and leave the polls in the unopposed and undisputed occupancy of their enemies. The day of deliverance is still far off.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The democratic journals of Ohio are of opinion that Mr. Payne, the democratic candidate for governor, is elected by a small majority. The Cincinnati Enquirer of last Saturday morning has returns from seventy-eight counties, which show a democratic gain (compared with the last presidential election) for Mr. Payne of sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty. "There are," says the Enquirer, "ten counties to hear from, and if Mr. Payne gains over five hundred votes, and the reported returns are right, he is elected. The contest is very close, and we may require the official canvass to determine the result. The legislature is certainly democratic."

The Enquirer adds:

"We have never, in the whole course of our experience, seen a more intense interest manifested to learn the result of an election than the one that has just passed in Ohio on governor. Our office has been crowded night and day with eager listeners for news, and it has been the great topic of conversation on the streets. The feeling was extremely strong and the wish ardent among the democracy to accomplish the defeat of the arch-demagogue and abolition disunionist, Chase. All seemed to appreciate the mortifying attitude which Ohio has occupied under the black-republican regime, in regard to her sister States, and the disgrace and reproach which has been put upon us in consequence by the national men throughout the Union. Chase has been particularly obnoxious by his sectional and unpatriotic views of national policy to the democracy, and the defeat of no man could have caused them more satisfaction."

"As the returns came in more and more favorable to the democracy, and the chances appeared to be against Chase, the enthusiasm was unbounded. But whether defeated or elected by a few hundred votes, it was agreed that his career was run; that the State of Ohio might, with propriety, be considered hereafter as democratic. That organization has already the legislative ascendancy. The governor, in Ohio has no veto, and the whole law-making power rests with the legislature. That law-making power will, without doubt, give expression to the national feeling, and can do much to erase the stigma which black-republicanism has cast upon us. It can repeal the infamous statute designed to enslave the State in collusion with the general government, and prevent the execution of the fugitive-laws, mis-called a *Johns* *corpus*; it can repeal the law denying to the general government the use of its jails, and repeal all the foolish and mischievous legislation in which that body was so prolific. It can instruct even Wade as to his future course in the Senate, and put Ohio generally upon the great questions of the day. It can investigate and expose the corruption of the black-republican State officers in regard to the finances, and to the relations which the State sustained, under their auspices, to the Ohio Life and Trust Company—secrets which have been, for party purposes, covered up and concealed. If Chase is elected, it is under circumstances which destroy his prestige, and will render him powerless forever. After three long years of the wilderness of defeat, the democracy of Ohio have at last emerged into the light, and have cheering prospects before them. They have carried thirteen of the twenty-one congressional districts, redeemed the legislature, elected a member of the board of public works, and run the black-republican State ticket to the gibbet. Three years ago the democracy were beat eighty thousand votes in Ohio. Who will say that they have not done a Herculean work in effecting such a result in so short a time?"

SUSPENDED RAILROADS.

Within the last thirty days the following railroad companies are reported as having either gone to protest on their floating debt, suspended, or made an assignment of their property:

Name	Total liabilities.
New York and Erie	\$38,000,000
Illinois Central	24,000,000
Philadelphia and Reading	20,000,000
Michigan Central	14,000,000
Michigan Southern	18,000,000
Cleveland and Toledo	7,500,000
Milwaukee and Mississippi	7,000,000
La Crosse and Milwaukee	14,000,000
Delaware	6,000,000
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	6,000,000
Detroit, Lackawanna and Western	10,000,000
Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac	5,000,000
North Pennsylvania	6,000,000
Cumberland Coal Company	6,000,000
Hunting and Broad Top	1,200,000
Hennerville and Indiana (estimated)	5,000,000
Total	131,700,000

THE GREAT TRIUMPH IN PENNSYLVANIA.—THE REPUDIATION OF WILMOT.

We copy the following from the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Patriot and Union. The figures of our Harrisburg cotemporary are too low, as the returns before us warrant the belief that General Packer's majority will not fall much below sixty thousand votes!

"The defeat of the opposition in Pennsylvania has been complete, overwhelming, crushing. We have no means of forming an estimate of what General Packer's actual majority is, but from the figures given it cannot be less than twenty thousand, and may run up to forty or fifty thousand. We congratulate the democracy on this splendid result. We congratulate all national men upon the defeat of David Wilmot, the great leader of abolitionism and free-soilism in Pennsylvania; the man who, next to Seward, has done more to alienate one section of this great country from the other, to inflame the northern mind with prejudice, and to instill disunion and revolutionary fanaticism than any man in this Union."

"Pennsylvania is a noble old Commonwealth. She has again proved herself to be the bulwark of the Union. The arts of Seward and the eloquence of Wilmot have been used against her in vain. She has turned these demagogues with disgust, and shown them to be the degraded followers of low satire as their attempt to shake her integrity. In 1856 she testified her devotion to her own statesman, James Buchanan, and now in 1857 she reaffirms that decree with an emphasis that cannot be misunderstood."

"When David Wilmot was nominated by the republican convention he had the vanity to suppose that he could carry the State. He thought that by appearing before the people and speaking to them after the style that he found so effectual in Bradford county he would carry everything before him. He imagined that the whole State contained the same raw material that he found in Bradford, and that his was the easier hand that could mold it into the shape to suit his own purpose. With amazing energy he travelled from county to county, speaking twice, and in some cases three a day, reiterating the same old story—the history of the Wilmot proviso—the evils of slavery—the danger of its extension into free territory—the subservience of the democracy to sectional interests—the incompetency of free and slave labor—the desolate fields of the South, and the blessings of liberty. This familiar theme was elaborated and colored by all the eloquence that Wilmot is master of. Not only did he deal in exaggeration and 'bleeding Kansas,' but when he found that his vote for 1856 was only a small fraction of the whole he boldly denied his position on that question, and would have denied his vote had not the record been against him. No man ever worked harder. Few men are capable of enduring so much. After traversing throughout the length and breadth of the State, he devoted the last week of the canvass to the city of Philadelphia. There he spoke day and night during six days. So confident was he that he had made an impression upon this old State that he confidently told his friends in Philadelphia that he would come to the city with 8,000 majority, and that, if Packer did not beat him more in Philadelphia, he would be the next governor. This was the summit on which the man's fall came. The result shows the height he has fallen from."

"The result in Pennsylvania is an evidence of the confidence reposed by the people in the administration of James Buchanan. Thousands of voters who were led astray last year by the 'bleeding Kansas' cries of such men as Wilmot have been undeceived. Their eyes have been opened. The fraud that was played upon them has been discovered. Wilmot has found them demagogue proof. They have turned a deaf ear to his cries, and united to take vengeance upon him. The man who asserted so confidently that the election of Mr. Buchanan would make Kansas a slave State has now been cast out as a false prophet."

"The triumphant election of Gen. Packer is a cause for congratulation not only on account of the principles he represents, but on account of the man himself. He has been long in public life; he is intimately acquainted with everything pertaining to the interests of Pennsylvania. He has been a representative of the people in both branches of the legislature, and has borne a prominent part in enacting the laws and shaping the policy of this State, in consequence of which he has acquired an experience in State affairs that will be eminently useful in an executive office."

"Gen. Packer will be supported in the discharge of his duties by a democratic legislature. The house of representatives will contain a very large majority of democrats, and the senate is completely redeemed from the republicans."

ADULTERATED WAX.

The French government has published a notice warning merchants to be on their guard in their purchases of wax from the Portuguese. It appears that the province of Angola annually exports to Europe, through the port of Lisbon, 1,500,000 arrobas of virgin wax. A recent discovery has been made that some foreign heavy substance has been introduced into the wax for the purpose of defrauding the buyers.

ONE OF THE CAUSES OF THE PRESENT CRISIS.

From a well-written article in a late number of the Hudson (Wisconsin) North Star we make the following extract:

"With these things in mind it is not difficult to track out the secret cause of our present difficulties. Our heaviest banks and banking houses have become more and more dependent upon the stock market. Instead of confining themselves to a legitimate business, and lending their power to promote legitimate trade and general commerce, they have taken a large share of their capital on uncertain and speculative securities; and, having their very existence on the faith of gamblers, the railroad and other stock companies being thus sustained 'grew space,' and inflated their enterprises to the most marvellous proportions. When in the regular course of stock exchange it became evident that the market was overdone, and that a crisis was at hand, the gamblers began to panic. Each depreciation was felt at the banks and by capitalists until now they bleed at every pore. Thus the evil is felt most seriously where the error commenced. As a consequence, all the usual reliances of merchants and business men for ready money to suit their convenience and the necessities of the day fail them. The difficulty extends itself to every department of business, and a general embarrassment results."

THE IOWA ELECTION.

From the returns already received it would appear that the democrats of Iowa have elected their candidate for governor by a large majority, and in all probability have secured a majority in both branches of their State legislature. The Dubuque North West of the 15th says:

"So far as the general result in the State is concerned, we calculate on about 3,000 to 4,000 majority for Samuels in the State. We expect him to come up to the northern line of Dubuque with a majority of from 4,000 to 5,000 votes. We are sure that the voters of the northern section of the State are small, which, taken into consideration with the fact of his popularity in that region, will render the majority against him in the northern counties pretty nearly a nominal figure. However, we do not wish to be considered over sanguine, but, to our mind, we think the election of Samuels may be set down as certain."

Since our last issue we have received the following despatch:

"Dubuque, (Iowa), Oct. 17, 1857.

"Twenty-one counties have been heard from, and Samuels, democrat, for governor, gains 5,400, from Fremont's majority. Seventy counties are yet to hear from. The legislature is probably democratic. In the general assembly the democrats gain 14."

THE FINANCIAL DICTATORS.

The Albany Argus closes an article on the "financial dictators" as follows:

"These financial dictators, who 'know neither how to live nor how to die,' have taken the laws and the constitution by the collar, and they show up their backs on Wednesday they reopened with a suspended currency; on Thursday they instructed the governor to call an extra session, and on Friday they instructed him to reconsider the call. They propose to stand the hazards of the law on an *ex parte* opinion of the judges of the city! What they will do by Monday is among the uncertainties of the future."

Richard Taylor, esq., only son of the late President Taylor, is the democratic candidate for the senate of Louisiana in the St. Charles district.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
A New Ledger of *Depts. Small Post, Maine*.—We inadvertently omitted in our issue of Saturday evening to publish the subjoined letter from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury:

BALTIMORE, (Me.), September 16, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that during the operations of the present season on the coast of Maine the hydrographic party under the charge of Lieut. Commanding W. G. Temple, United States Navy, assistant in the coast survey, discovered a new ledge which does not appear upon any chart yet published, and is unknown to any of the pilots or fishermen in the vicinity. It is a depth of thirty feet on it at mean low water, and lies W. S. W. $1/2$ W. (W. $1/2$ S. per compass) from Sequin light-house, distant five and half (5 1/2) nautical miles, in latitude 43° 41' north, and longitude 69° 35' west. I propose to call it "Temple's ledge," after the discoverer.

I would respectfully request authority to publish this communication in the usual form, as a notice to mariners.

Very respectfully yours,
A. D. BACHE,
Sup't U. S. Coast Survey.

HON. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
Kansas Surveys.—The following approved township plats have been received at the General Land Office from the surveyor general of Kansas Territory: plat of township 2, south of ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, east of the 6th principal meridian.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Letter from the East India and China Seas.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Flag-Officer James Armstrong, commanding the United States naval forces in the East India and China seas. There is no news of any importance in regard to events that are transpiring in that quarter of the world, but Commodore Armstrong states that Mr. George Smith, an English merchant residing and doing business at Shanghai, lost some years since a brother, who it is supposed was wrecked in a typhoon with Mr. Nye, an American merchant, and others, on the island of Formosa. Since then Mr. Smith has used every effort in his power to ascertain whether or not his brother and his companions are alive, and in captivity on that island; but without success. The search will be further continued.

The Sub-Marine Cable.—Subjoined is the letter received yesterday morning by the Secretary of the Navy from Capt. Wm. L. Hudson, of the United States steam frigate Niagara:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,

Key West Dock Yard, FORT MYERS, October 1, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to report that we have landed all the machinery so unfortunately employed in laying out the telegraphic cable from the Niagara. A large water-tight wooden tank is being prepared at this yard for the reception of the cable, and I have every reason to believe from the manner the work is progressing that we shall commence discharging the cable on Monday next, the 5th inst.

I enclose herewith a copy of my letter to the board of directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of the 22d of September, with their secretary's reply. I avail myself of the occasion to report the transfer of Lieutenant C. H. Wells to the United States steamer Saguenay, on the 29th ult., by order of Captain Sigsbee, to supply the place of Lieut. Harris, who returns home from that ship, and to state that the officers and crew of the Niagara are in good health.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. TOOLEY, Secretary of the Navy.

The correspondence alluded to by Captain Hudson consists of his letter to the board of directors of the Telegraph Company making what their intentions were in regard to landing the cable from the Niagara, and the reply of the secretary assuring him of their regret that he should be delayed so long and put to so much inconvenience, and informing him that a contract had been made for the construction of tanks for the reception of the cable, and that the work would proceed as rapidly as possible.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mail Failures.—It will be recollected that a few days since we announced that the Post Office Department had made new arrangements by which the transmission of the through express mail from Baltimore to Cincinnati, Ohio, would be rendered more safe and expeditious, and the department made acquainted with the cause of the mail failures, which have heretofore caused so much complaint. We have the evidence before us that the measures taken by the department will have the desired result. There have been recent failures on this route causing considerable inconvenience to the public. The recently-appointed mail agents have promptly performed their duty, and the department has been made acquainted with all the facts connected therewith, thus placing it in their power to apply the necessary remedies.

Alfred H. Davis, one of the new mail agents, left Baltimore on Tuesday, the 15th inst., with the through mail for Cincinnati, arriving at Benwood one hour behind time, but making the connexion at Bell Air on the Central and Ohio railroad. Between Cambridge and Zanesville the axle of the tender car broke at half-past twelve o'clock. The train was put in motion again at five o'clock, and when five miles west of Zanesville the mail car broke down. After considerable difficulty the mail was transferred to another car, and the train proceeded on its way without further accident until it had passed Xenia, when one of the drivers of the engine broke down. In consequence of these accidents, two connections were lost.

The same agent writes that on the 17th inst. he left Cincinnati with the through mail for Baltimore, making time until he arrived at New Creek, where he found the express train west with a broken axle. In consequence of this delay he failed to make the connexion with the morning mail going South through Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Journal of Commerce thus speaks of the tremendous defeat of the black-republican party in Pennsylvania at the late election:

"The result of the election may be called a thorough and emphatic endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's administration. It is a decided affirmation that the people of Pennsylvania do not repent the way they voted last fall. The large democratic gain seems further to show that but for the lavish employment of the Kansas fund in the presidential election, the vote for Mr. Fremont would probably have been nearer what it now is for Wilmot, and Mr. Buchanan's victory would have been much larger. It has been extensively believed that Pennsylvania voted for Mr. Buchanan on personal grounds, and it has even been credited by some that contributions were made and used to procure her suffrages for him."

MISS JOHNSON'S SELECT READINGS.

In compliance with flatteringly urgent and numerous requests, Miss Johnson will give select readings before the Teachers' Association, at the Smithsonian Institution, this afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock. No little curiosity is felt by many of our citizens to see and hear the fair elocutionist, as rumor has it that Miss Johnson and "La Christy," a widely-known and well-remembered correspondent of the Union, are one and the same person. It is seldom that we notice or even allude to rumors, whether of a social, religious, political, or financial character; but in this instance—and our pen fairly falters in making the disclosure—we feel bound to admit that rumor is not far out of the way. It is said that Miss Johnson's elocution resembles, in many respects, her writings—graceful and winning, fresh and pointed. At all events, our citizens will soon have an opportunity of ascertaining for themselves whether she possesses such opposite and such rare gifts in the liberal degree claimed for her by her friends.

The synod of North Carolina (O. S. Presbyterian) will meet at Charlotte on the 21st instant.

MORMON OUTRAGES.

The following letter has been received from one of the clerks (Mr. W. P. Landon) whom the late surveyor general of Utah left in charge of the office when he, for his own safety, left the Territory last spring. This statement corroborates the report, published in the Union several weeks ago, from a party of returned Californians:

PLACERVILLE, California,

September 18, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I embrace the earliest opportunity after my arrival here of sending you an account of my escape from Salt Lake City. I arrived on Saturday, the 12th instant, weary, worn, foot-sore, and nearly famished, having walked nearly all the way barefoot and almost naked. By the next mail I will give you all the particulars of the doings of the Mormons.

On Saturday, July 25, while engaged in conversation with a number of emigrants, I was assaulted by a gang of Mormons, led on by Dick Pettit and — Thompson, who beat me with stones and clubs most unmercifully. The emigrants were about to rally to my assistance, but I dissuaded them from doing so, telling them that it would only result in their destruction. When I reached home I was in a state of great excitement. The same afternoon they attacked Deputy Surveyor Mogo, as he was going to the office, by stoning him, and compelled him to take refuge in the store. On Monday, the 27th of July, about midnight, I being awake, suffering from the wounds the Mormons had inflicted, I was startled by loud knocking at the front and back doors of the office (which adjoins my residence), and heard Mr. Wilson (the other clerk, who occupies the upper part of the office building) ask from the window what was wanted. The reply was a demand, in the name of Brigham Young, that he should come down and surrender himself. I then heard a crash, the door having been burst open, and Mrs. Wilson shrieking and begging them not to take away her husband. They brutally told her to keep her mouth shut and stop her noise, or they would make her suffer. Mr. Wilson asked where they were going to take him, and what for. They said, in reply, "Come along, and no fuss, or we'll do it"—a noon show you."

I was incapable of rendering assistance, and was thinking what to do, when my back-door was forced open, and a party of the ruffian rout entered, and ordered me to come down stairs. I arose, and put on my pants and one stocking. But, as it occurred to me that they would murder me, I resolved to try to escape, and cautiously opened the window for that purpose, when a peremptory order was made for me to make haste and come down. I replied that I was coming down, when they made a rush for the stairs. I jumped over the window, and ran to the house of a friend, where I stayed until daylight. When I went to the store, the boys gave me a pair of moccasins, an old ragged pair of pants, a check shirt, and an old hat. In this disguise I started the next evening, and travelled along the banks of the Jordan and of Salt Lake until daylight, when I struck for the mountains. I had hardly reached a place of concealment when I saw seven mounted Mormons in pursuit. I twice narrowly escaped. Once near the Weber canon they came within ten feet of me, but they were riding fast and I was hid behind a sage bush. They followed me to Willow Grove, where the Indians were living, a fax of a shirt and a blanket on every emigrant. My pursuers were heard to say, "Let him go; the Indians will get him before he goes very far down the Humboldt." The Indians got many poor fellows on this river during last summer. Many men, women, and children have been slaughtered and made widows. One woman was seen alive, but her children's brains knocked out over the wagon wheel. She is still living. I could enumerate a dozen such instances. I saw on the road the Indian Peter, who used to come to the (surveyor general's) office. He told me that Brigham Young had sent him out to get "hungry men" (horses) and "curries." He knew me, and said I was a Mormon, because I had often given him his bi-schope (red paint). He informed me there was a "heap of Indians on Humboldt; heap pungees, heap carlines," etc. I had not left him an hour before he shot a man with four balls. But the man escaped, though not much injured. I have not time to recount the sufferings I endured while on the road. I have travelled from Carson Valley to this place with nothing but two biscuits to eat. I am now working in a stone quarry, nearly naked and barefooted, for very little more than something to eat—that is, about twenty dollars a month.

The Mormons are all leaving here, and Carson Valley for the purpose of defending Zion!

From the Eastern Courier.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.
We give such returns from the election as we have been able to gather. They are enough to indicate an overwhelming majority for the democratic candidates on the State ticket—the election of Singleton, and pretty much of a general sweep for the legislature. We are satisfied with the result, and shall not give utterance to any undue exultation over our beaten and dispirited opponents. We would much rather persuade them to abandon their fruitless opposition and join the majority of their fellow-citizens in sustaining the national administration and the national State-rights democracy, which is battling for the right of equality in the Union guaranteed to us by the constitution. For the relative strength of parties in this country the reader will look to the State and congressional vote. The vote for representative in the legislature was influenced greatly by local causes, though the democratic candidate has a larger majority than our party obtained two years ago.

We are extremely glad to see the run Mr. Singleton has made, gaining eighty votes on his majority in the late election. So, too, of the State ticket. The vote of the county was not a full one. Our voting strength is thought to be something like eleven hundred. In nearly all the counties from which we have reports the vote has been light. Yet Singleton and the State ticket have gained largely on the poll of 1855. Singleton gains, according to our present figures, in the counties of Clarke, Jasper, and Smith, 269 votes, and loses 35 in Newton, making his clear gain in the four counties 233—45 more than Lake's majority in the last election. Singleton's majority, we have no doubt, will be several hundred in the old district, independent of Lauderdale. We have been confident from the first that this would be the result, and should scarcely have felt that we had achieved a victory had Mr. Lake carried the district as formerly constituted.

GETTING UP A BANK.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says that the following is a letter actually received from parties in the city of New York. If this is the plan upon which the new banks of Iowa are to be "got up," it is time the people were apprised of it before it is too late. Read the letter, people of Iowa, and learn how your new banks are to be "got up."

NEW YORK, Nov. — Wall street, July 2, '57.

DEAR SIR: Understanding from some of your friends—now on a visit to this city—that you are desirous to start a bank under the free banking law of Wisconsin, we take this opportunity to offer you our services to forward your views. Having had great experience within the past five years in "getting up" banks in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and even in Wisconsin, under the free banking laws of those States, we are quite sure your interests would be served by employing us to get in operation one for you. Without wishing or designing to disparage our neighbors, (some of whom are engaged in the same business,) we would say that to make a bank move on successfully there is much wisdom to be displayed in its organization, which has not been displayed by those we have alluded to; for out of 43 they were instrumental in "getting up" in Indiana 41 have failed, while of those we have "got up" (27) only 14 have failed. We have made it our particular study to organize "free banks," and hence our great success; and if parties who desire to "get up" banks will be governed by the advice we give, (as our private circles are from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar, with the exception of some \$15,000 held in and about Danbury, which will probably have to pay in full. The whole of the vast property assigned by him for the benefit of his creditors has again passed into his hands, and he is now reforming and retreating "financialist" in good style for his future permanent residence.)

It will, sir, cost you but little to get up a bank with \$100,000 capital, secured by stocks. With the addition of the retaining fee, \$2,000, as above mentioned, and \$3,000 for plates and notes, and \$5,000 placed in our hands as a margin for the \$100,000, we can manage to put it in successful operation.

Yours, respectfully,
O. P. R.

BARNUM ONCE MORE.—The Stanford (Conn.) Advocate says: "It is certainly with pleasure that we announce the probable fact that P. T. Barnum is again 'on his legs'; that he is to-day a richer man than he was before his connexion with the Jerome Clock Company. It is said that he has bought all the claims against himself for from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar, with the exception of some \$15,000 held in and about Danbury, which will probably have to pay in full. The whole of the vast property assigned by him for the benefit of his creditors has again passed into his hands, and he is now reforming and retreating 'financialist' in good style for his future permanent residence."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By yesterday's southern mail we received files of the Mexican Extraordinary (published in the city of Mexico) to the last instant, inclusive. From its issue of the 26th ult. we cut the following items:

Congress has not yet organized. Day before yesterday's *juntas* lacked but one of a quorum. Doubtless that one has been secured ere this. It is the ambition of those members who are opposed to conceding extraordinary powers to President Comfomfort to organize Congress on Monday next.

We are without any late advices from Toluca further than that Cobos had left, as it was supposed, for Real Monte. So much alarmed were the parties interested in the conduct of that left city on the morning of the 24th inst. for Real Monte, that they asked for and obtained a heavy escort to accompany the treasure to its destination. The conduct, under heavy escort, left the Villa de Guadalupe for Pachuca and Real Monte on Thursday afternoon.